FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A BONAPARTIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

From The World of to-day LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. A formidable plot of the Bonapartist Gengrals, headed by Gen. Flow-y, to arrest Thiers and prodain the Empire, has been discovered. The papers of the conspirators are in the possession of M. Thiers, who to confident of the failure of the conspiracy.

TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS. Paris, Monday, Nev. 13, 1871. The courts-martial are rapidly disposing of the

cases of the Communist prisoners. Of the accused who have so far been tried, 10,646 have been discharged, and To have been convicted and sentenced to various degrees of punishment. Count Kératry has been appointed Prefact of Marsellies. M. Gambetta has completely recovared from a serious attack of illness, and will soon visit Marscilles, Bordeaux, and Lyons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT LELDS-AN AMERICAN SHIP BURNED-AN IRISH EDITOR SENT TO PRISON-THE QUEEN'S HEALTH SAID TO BE IMPROVING. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13, 1871.

A terrible explosion of gas occurred to-day at Leeds, two persons being killed, and several badly

The ship Escort, Capt. Samuels, of New-York, took fire and was destroyed at Antworp, yesterday. She sailed from New-York, July 22, and was last reported loading at Antworp on Oct. 12. The Escort was a ship of 1,366 tons, built at Georgetown, Me., and was owned by J. J.

The friends of Kelly, who was acquitted in Dublin on Priday of the murder of Head Constable Talbot, paraded the streets of Cork, yesterday, and made other demonstrations in honor of the event. The proceedings were arderly, and no attempt was made by the police to intertere with the procession. Mr. Pigott, proprietor of The Dublin Irishman, has been sentenced to imprisonment for ax months, for publishing articles of an inflammatory nature in that journal during the trial of Kelly for the murder of Constable Talbot.

The physicians in attendance on the Queen at Balmoral announce that Her Majesty's health is improving. Commodere J. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Liventa, arrived in England on Saturday last. He renounces all intention of contending again for the Queen's Cup in American waters, and says he is going to India next

The City of Bristol has contributed \$2,200 for the re-Bef of Chicago.

SWITZERLAND.

LARGE FIRE IN GENEVA. GENEVA, Monday, Nov. 13-Evening. A fire broke out this morning in the Rue Rhone, and continues this evening without abatement Many buildings have been destroyed, and the damage is

VISIT TO ROCHEFORT IN PRISON.

DESCRIPTION OF HIS QUARTERS-HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE-HE EXPECTED TO BE TRANS FERRED TO THE PRISON AT TOURS-HIS LITERARY LABORS.

OM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Parts, Oct. 26 .- I have long known Rochefort by sight. No one who has any connection with lism in Farls could well help having met him in the offices of the different Paris papers. I could not help feeling much sympathy-far more than for most of his fellow-prisoners-for the brilliant journalist, at whose wit I had so often laughed. Thanks to my numerous sequaintances among the officers who superintend everything respecting the courts-martial at Versailles, had little difficulty in obtaining a pass permitting me to communicate with Rochefort. It was, I must say, with great readiness that permission to visit the prisoner was granted me. The secretary who had to make out my order erased the word "prisoner," and wrote it its stead, "Le Sieur Henri de Rochefort-Luçay." Once l had obtained my order, I sought for the necessary visus, and, a few infinites afterward. I rang at the heavy door of the Prison of St. Pierre at Versailles. The Prison of St. Pierre is situated in the street or the same name. wear the Palace of Justice, and opposite the wing of the Prefecture, where M. Thiers lives.

An old man with a long white board opened the gate and examined my order. "To the right, on the dist foor," he said. After having gome up a few stone at ps. I found myself in front of a heavy doorway. I passed through and found a Superintendent in an adjoining spy. These three persons instantly examined me most attentively from head to foot. The turnkey took my order, spened a second door, and conducted use to the Chief Superintendent. The head Superintendent has his bureau so placed that ble functions are no sinceure. On window looks upon the Rue St. Pierre, is well guarded with selfd from bars, and enables bling to watch all who enter and leave the prison. Then a gloss door, which epens on the cortidor, gives him a view of two steries of cells. All the doors of the cells open in the same direct tion, so that if one is even against is noticed by one of the Buperintendents. In adminion to all this, sentries passet. up and down the passage, and have orders never to take their eyes off the cell doors.

connected with the prison, from the directors to the turn keys. I must also confess that it was not without a cer tain emotion that I moved about these dark passages surrounded by people whom I knew to be watching al. my movements. No one spoke except in a low tone, and tramp of the sentries in front of the cells. I was awakened France during the last twenty years by the voice of the to be cleaned out, and I must ask you to step into anothe cell. You will be just as well there," he said. I do no Show whether he had any motive for this, but he at one opened a glass door, and called out : "Number Twelv Number Twelve" was M. le Comte Henride Rochefort Luçay ! While he was on his way, a turnkey took me up to a higher story and showed me into cell No. 15, which although it resembles all the others, it may be wort while to give a brief description of. The room is about Eve yards long by 100 yards wide. The place of entrance is very narrow, and will only allow one person to pass at a time. This entry is closed by a heavy wooder fastened by innumerable bolts and locks. The bott would defy the errength of a Hercules. A trap-door opening outward, with a st all ledge in front of it, allows the Superintendent to see what goes on in each cell, and to pass in any small . object : the prisoners may require Rochefort's cell is almost exactly the same as that of Rosseland of all the other prisoners. The greates cleanliness prevails throughout the whole establishment Every cell looks upon the inner court by a barred wh dow, adjrout of which sentine is pace by night and day Opposite the door of each, at the further end, there is bed fixed to the wail. This ned is composed of a mattrass . bulster and pillow, and camp sheets and blankets. At the entrance a zine wash-stand is fixed to the wall, to gether with a sink, and a turn-cock which supplies an unlimited quantity of water. A few books are generally To be seen in each cell. In the middle there is a table of tekes his mesis, and can work when he chooses, for maither pens, ink nor paper are refused him. While was inspecting the cell, Monsieur de Rochefort arrived Die wore thick, dark panteloons, slippers, and a thick exect cost of rough cloth, also a silk handkerchief around

Lonly knew you climbtly. Monetenr," I card, as be entera; "and f come is a confrice to offer you my so; when "Be welcome," was the auswer; and he held out Me hand and motioned me to a seat. I sat down on the bed furning my back to the window. Rochefort sat down on the wonden bench. The light was full on his face, and I could study his expression at my lefsure. I found him much changed from what I remembered him three years ago. Bischair has grown grayl and his eyer analy holion. Nevertheless there is a great difference between his appearance to day and on his trial. He has greatly improved; his checks are fuller, and he has now an almost healthy look. Were if not for his extraordimary pallor, which is probably caused by solitary con ment, he might be said to be in good health. Ruche fort is certainly stouter that he was four months ago, and his whole supearance has declically impraved. I epend the conversation. "It would not be

visit has an interested object. I propose to speak of it in a foreign newspaper. This I say to give you complete liberty." "I have nothing to hide from you," he said. "What is killing me is that I do not know what day I shall leave this place." In reply to the question whether he expected to leave shortly, he answered, "Yes, I know that I am to be sent to Tours. I have a promise to that effect." I asked him, "Do you expect to go to a maison de santé ?" (a private madhouse, in which political prisoners are often confined in France.) "No," he replied, "I shall go to a prison, but I prefer that to remaining at Versailles. I did not wish to appeal, but all this delay is hard on me. I should like to be sure about my fate. Just now, when your visit was amounced to me, I thought I was going to hear some news." "I am sorry that I am not the bearer of good news," I said. "Pray do not excuse yourself," ho "I console myself working at my book on the 2d of December. But to complete it will take time. Who can answer for the future i" "There is much sympathy for you, I do not say in France, that would not be

true, but in foreign countries," I remarked. We then spoke of the book upon which Rochefort was engaged, and he said that there was not to be anything very terrible in it, "that was not the word-curious, perhaps." We spoke of different questions connected with the coup d'état. When I took my departure he left the cell first, and then the turnkey, who had opened the trap-door several times during our conversation, eried out, "Number Fifteen will go down to Number Twelve." After having shaken hands with me for the last time, M. de Rochefort returned to his cell. I followed him with my eyes. Once again before entering his cell he turned round and made a friendly sign with his hand. Two seconds afterward I heard the grating of the bolts

CUBA.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED PATRIOT MURDERED BY THE SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, Nov. 13 .- The patriot Col. Estrada, son-in-law of Gon. Aguilers, has been captured and ex-ecuted by the Spanish authorities. King Amadeus has issued an order creating a special cross for the decoration of Spanish volunteers in Caba.

RELEASE OF TWO EXILED PRISONERS. HAVANA, Nov. 4 .- Of those (amounting in all more than 100), sentenced to the Isle of Pinos, lately, by the Spanish authorities, Don Jose Ma Galvez has been released, as also lawyer Abren. The former was set at liberty by order of the Captain-General by the unaniat liberty by order of the Captain-General by the unanimous request of the battalion of Ligeres, of which Galvez was a member. The idea that he was an insurgent, either in feeling or action, was scouted by the whole battalion. Señor Abren was the counsel of the Casino Españel, the leading Spanish political club. The point was made by the latter that it was impossible for Abren to sympathize with the insurrents, and that the wholesale secure or persons made by Lopez Roberts, the Mayor, or Political Governor, of Havana, was in order to rob them by himself or agents. This was a bold charge, but the Society made it, and demanded with one voice that its Captain to acras a should release Abren from earliering. the Captulli Goldertal should release Abren from captival Lope z Roberts is the breaker of the Spanish Minister

CHOLLRA AT QUARANTINE.

FORTY-ONE DEATHS ON THE STEAMER FRANK-LIN-TWENTY-FOUR CASES IN THE WEST-

The steamship Franklin, Capt. Dryer, of the new Baltie Lloyds line arrived Saturday night at Quarautine with a number of cases of choicra on board. She sailed from Stettin on Oct. 10, touching at Copenhagen Oct. 12, and Christians and on the 15th. At the time of leaving the latter port she had 22 cabin and 611 steerage passengers, and a crew of 67 men. Ten days out the first case of cholera made its appearance among the teerage passengers, and when the steamer put into Halifax to obtain a supply of coal there had been nearly 100 cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhea, of which 40 had proved fatal.

After leaving Halifax one death occurred, and yesterday 24 patients suffering from cholera were sent to the Westbank Hospital. The well passengers were also transferred to the U. S. steamer Delaware, which has lately been fitted up as a receiving ship by the Quaran-tine authorities. The Frankliu, after the transfer of the passengers, was ordered to the Lower Quarantine, where she will be thoroughly disinfected, and detained until it is thought safe to allow her up to the city. The following are the names of those who died on board the Franklin on her passage to this port:

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Sopale Hola, Stream, Hrus Dushing, 14 p. 176.
Automis Hurks d. 7 perra, Automis Hurks d. 7 perra, Manna Dushing, 4 care, Manna Dushing, 4 care, Manna Dushing, 4 care, Tulina Petrasen, 2 years, Carolina Hennant 60 years, Maria Kohn di years, Maria Mania of months, John Wilson, 1919 rs.
May the Orderit, 29 years, May the Orderit, 20 years, May t

were sout to the Westbah.

With Joseph Heines, Louisa Kares, Jonelam Dyrang, Din Noffred, Marina Juste, Han Noetzal, Hanna Noetzal, Luitas Korrosky, Hand Luitas Korrosky, Hang Peteron, Cerla Nichen, Marina Janeen, C. Nichen,

M Nicleen, Risense Planeen, Haus Prierren, Lors Largen, Martia Norver, Rosanno denora, Franz Meister, Rasmus Janeen, Planc Strube, Lorottea Strube Peter Lie.

The passengers were Germans, Daner, and Swedes, ho shipped at the several ports touched by the Frank The 40 who died before reaching Halifax were all buried at sea. The disease was not of a malignant type and the utmost sanitary care was exercised. The Doc tor is it with a fever resulting from overwork. No panie pro 1 aong the passengers. None of the crew and of the saloon passengers caught the disease. It is thought that the infection was communicated from lothes in a trank taken on board at Stettin. Additional ases will doubtless occur, and will be sent to Westbank Hospital as fast as developed. Eight mothers and sisters went to the Hospital with the sick vesterday as nurses. The patients most dangerously ill are the Niel sens. One of the sick is an infant, both of whose parents have died. The strictest measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease beyond the Quarantine

THE NORTHERN MISSOURI RAILROAD DISASTER

-NAMES OF THE VICTIMS. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13 .- A list of the wounded, by the accident near Wellsville, on the Northen Missouri Railroad, on Friday last, has been received. It contains the names of 50 persons, including the following, who were the only ones seriously injured:

Licut. McConibe, 14th U.S. Infantry, in command one detachment, injured in the head and back, not day gerously.

Sergeant J. A. Jay, collar-bone broken and bruised in

Sergeant J. A. Jay, collar-bone broken and bruised in the head and back.

Sergeant H. Hoback, collar-bone broken.

Privates—Hienry Scott, serfously bruised on the head; recovery doubtful. E. Suringle, collar bone broken and head cut; recovery doubtful. P. Dingles, bruised on the head and abdomen; R. Jordan, severe contuston on the right side and chest; D. Bansome, severely bruised on the abdomen and back; Daniel Roberts, severe cut in the head; Mathew Rolen, bruised in the chest and back and cut in the face; John Bunce, arm broken; John Wills, severe cut on the head. The remainder were only slightly hort.

INDIAN MATTERS IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 .- Advices from Aritona charge Vincent Colyer with floating his Indian reservations over the lands preëmpted and occupied by set ers in Verde and San Pedro Valleys. Gov. Safford of Arizona publishes a letter in the San Francisco newspapers, recounting the murders and outrages by Indians rom the reservations, and bitterly arraigning Colver's late operations and reports. Frederick W. Shaholm, who was killed in the Apache attack on the La Paz stare was a native of Philadelphia, and returning there. Loring was from Boston.

> PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH. The Rev. Robert Collyer, whose church edifice,

in three on was burned it is Foston, where he prached twice on San day. His appeal for add to rebaile his charch has been liberally responded to op the Unitarious of Recten. The triends of Frederick W. Loring, a prom

The remains of I'. S. Marshall Gregory were torist in South Layer little as Philadelphia, case sky, with military lum, e. The curtising goodsers of the first little and terminal, communicationing the way by decreased the first little function of the contraction of the contractio

THE KU-KLUX.

OUTRAGES IN YORK COUNTY, S. C.

ATROCIOUS CHARACTER OF THE ORDER—ALL CLASSES INCLUDED—THE COMMUNITY TER-RORIZED-AMUSEMENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA GENTLEMEN-STATEMENTS OF THE VICTIMS. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

YORKVILLE, S. C., Nov. 9 .- There is nothing in the appearance of this village of York to indicate that it was the center of what was probably the most powerful organization for the perpetration of atrocious crimes that ever existed in any civilized country. It is a pretty village, as Southern villages go, and has several handsome houses, standing in the midst of shrubbery, clipped in stiff, geometrical forms, such as one sees in the gardens of old French chateaux-half a dozen churches, a girls' seminary, a miltary school for boys, and a large and exceptionally well printed and edited weekly newspaper. This semblance of refinement of manners, eduration, and Christianity appears to be a thin veneering, however, on the surface, covering a depth of barbarism scarcely conceivable by persons whose lives have been spent in civilized communities. Society here seems to he diseased to the core. There is no healthy public sentiment, no proper sense of right and wrong, no appreciation of the heinousness of crimes committed upon helpless and unoffending people. I am aware that these will appear to be extravagant statements, but the facts justify them. I have sat for two days in the office of the Dis trict-Attorney and heard the voluntary confessions of forty or fifty men from all parts of this county, who came in of their own accord to tell of their connection with the Ku-Klux, and the share they took in the crimes of the Order; and I am sick of the borrible details of torture, usaiming and murder, and at the cold-blooded system with which these villainies were planned and perpetrated. And yet with a knowledge of all these developments there are not ten men in Yorkville who can be induced to give an unqualified condemnation of 'Ku-Kluxing." The citizens disapprove of it, but in a mild way, with palliations, excuses, and prevarications as to the can es that led to the formation of the infa mons Order and the objects it sought to effect.

I think it was Wendell Phillips who said, "Scratch a

Southern gentleman and you'll find a Ku-Klux." In this up-country of South Carolina "Scratch a white man and you'll find a Ku-Klux" would be a better paraphrase. I doubt if there are 100 able-bodied white men in this county who have not been initiated into the order. It a craudfather, father, and son come together to avow themselves members. All classes were included. The landed proprietor and the poor "crackers" on his estate rede tegether in the midnight raids. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, teachers, and preachers put on the white shroud-like gowns, and the horrid red-horned hoods and masks of the Kinn, and went out by night to take negroes from their cabins and beat them with clubs and cowhides until the lacerated flesh was cut to the tendons and bones, and for no other offense than daring to vote the Radical ficket, or keeping a shot-gun, or not taking off the hat to white men. These chivalrons gentle-men pulled negro women from their bedand made them dance paled for the amuse-ment of the spectators, bearing the victims with ramrods to quicken their steps, and forcing them to subnit to other outrages too revolting for description. These brave and honorable South Carolinana thought it daring and manly to go fifty strong to attack one negro in his lonely cabin in the woods, and to hang him to a tree in sight of his wife and children-exulting, as they returned from this knightly exploit, in the fact that "the damned These outrages went on for months, and not a single person was ever punished that I can learn of, nor any attempt made to bring the criminals to justice. Of course, no suppression of crime was possible when public sentivictims belonged to a secret lengue, organized, armed, and disguised, for the express purpose of committing crime. A few sensible men kept out of the Order, and at heart condemned its operations, but they did not dare to speak openly against it, for fear of personal violence. The entire community was terrorized by the Klan, and large numbers of men joined it because they believed The information obtained from the 200 confessions of members of the Ku-Klux Klan thus far made in this

place to the United States authorities shows that the order has existed here since Reconstruction went into operation in South Carolina. The Kian became most powerful last Winter and in the early Spring, and its raids were most frequent in the months of January, February, and March. The presence of troops in Yorkville. in March, the passage of the Ku-Khax bill in April, and the requirements of the crop labors combined to cause a falling off in the active operations of the Klen after the menth of April, but a considerable number of outrages were committed curing the Summer; and as late as September a large party of the Ku-Klux, thereughly disguised, tried to waylay and murder the County Treasurer, a few miles from the village, on the read be usually traveled from his house to his office. He escaped them by unexpectedly being detained at home till next day. The systematic whipping of negroes who had voted the Republican ticket began immediately after the State election in October, 1870. The Democrats had nominated a Republican for Governor, and adopted substantially the Republican platform, and their failure to break the solidity of the negro vote by this device greatly exasperated them. The whippings went on steadily and systematically from the night of the election until after the first of January, without retaliation, by which time the colored men had become so terrified that hundreds did not dare to sleep at home, and laid out in the woods, frequently changing their hiding places. Then the negroes, after nearly three months of this persecution, egan to retaliate in the only way they dared, and the burning of barns, corn-cribs, cotten presses, and glu-houses began. But even then the Blacks showed that they had more bumanity than the Whites, for they did not burn houses, and not a white man, weman, or child was injured. The Whites plways fry to make it appear that these fires preceded and coased the whippings, but such was not the case. The fives were the means the harasted and tortured Blacks took to recenge their wrongs. Probably about 20 buildings were burned in the county; several were fired in a single night, as if by preconcerted arrangement. This incendiarism naturally in creased the ferocity of the Ku-Klux. There had been but one or Iwo murders previously, but in the first ten

days in March there were nine. Still no white man was killed or hurt, although the Whites pretended they were suppressing a rising of the Blacks. This specier of a negco insurrection which haunted the South in the days of Slaverv has not yet vanished. In almost every case of murder the victim was a black man or mulatto of more than ordinary intel ligence who had been a leader among his people, and had been active as a Republican politician. In nearly all the cases of whipping the victims were made to swear never to vote a Radical ticket again. In some cases other causes, such as old quarrels, lack of respect toward the Whites, living with white women, &c., were alleged. The murders chiefly occurred after the company of negro militia, organized the Summer before, had been dis armed by the State authorities, and there was about the same time a general search of negro houses all over the County for shot-guns, pistols, and other arms, by order, as now appears, of the Grand Chief of the Kian. It is very common to hear the citizens refer to the existence of this negro militia company as the provocation which led to the violence of the Winter and Spring, and they charge the militiamen with all sorts of offenses, such as firing into houses, obstructing the streets, and insulting women; but nothing has been proved beyond the fact that the chimney of a white man's house was hit by a stray shot at a target-shooting, and that the company picketed the roads leading to Yorkville one or two nights when the Ku-Klux were expected to attack them. The arming of the negro militia by Gov. Scott was a fatal blunder, for to expect negroes to fight white men in equal numbers is like expecting sheep to light dogs; but there is one thing that few of the citizens ever mention in connection with this business, and that is the fact that the arming of the blacks followed the general arming of the whites, who commenced to buy Winchester rifles as far back as 1868, in such quantities that an agency for the sale of the arms

was established in Columbia. The objects which the Ku-Klux had in view by their brutalities are clearly shown, not only by the affidavits of their victices, but by their own confessions. They in-tended to "break up the Radical party," to force all white Republicans to change their politics or leave the country, and to reduce the negroes to total subjection to their employers, so that their condition would be a species of serfaioto worse than Slavery. A few extracts from affidavits made before the U. S. Commissioner by secting of the Ku Kiun will illustrate this. I have taken the following as they came to hand, from a hundred or

more without making selections:

the following as they came to hand, from a hundred or more without making selections:

Andrew Sturgis was taken from his house by disguised men, beaten so strokes with sticks on his bare back, and told to give up his pistol. He had none to give. Was then asked why he had voted the Radical ticket, and told they would kill him if he did so again.

Isaac A. Pootle's cabin was visited by 12 disguised men. He raised a plank and crawled under the floor. His wife said he had gone away. They pulled her from bed, said she was a d—d liar, knocked her down, kicked her, and put a rope round her neck, and threatened to hang her. They then discovered him, hanged him to a tree, so that his toes just touched the ground, and whipped him, saying that if a building was burned they would kill ten miggers and him first.

Daniel Bryant and his daughter were pulled from their beds by 15 disguised men, who broke down the door, and were made to dance while their assatiants beat them with sticks. J. W. Avery, a leading merchant of York-ville, was recognized as one of the attacking party, who put their guns to Bryant's head and made him take an oath to vote the Democratic ticket.

Richard Wilson, an old man, was visited by the Ku-Klux, who strack him 100 blows with raurous on his maked person, for having a son who made Republican specches. They said, "You are a good old Radical—now we'll make you a good old Democrat."

Mødison Robinson was taken from his house by eight men, who tore off his shirt and gave him of iashes, because he would not work for less than half the crop. They made him swear never to vote again.

Sam Barnett was "Kar-Kluxed" by two men, who broke his shot gun and whipped him on his bare back. They asked him if the whiteked by a large party, who said he was directed by them.

Jackson Good was whipped by 20 disguised men, who made him kacel and pray while they pounded him with hickory sticks.

made him kneel and pray while they pounded him with hickory sticks.

Titus Wilson was visited by a large party, who said they were just from hell. They broke his gun, said they would kill him if he voted a Radical ticket again, but did not whip him.

Adolphus Rice's family were "Ku-Kluxed." Himself, father, and brother were whipped, his brother-in-law killed, and sister ravished by three men.

Joseph Currans was whipped by Ku-Klux, who said they had come from hell to put down the damned Radicals.

Radicals.

Jordan Tate's cabin was broken into by 14 disguised men. They knocked him down with the butts of their guns, took him out and made him knoel and raise his right hand and swear he would be humble and henceforth vote the Democratic ticket. They said they would rule the State if they had to kill all the damaed niggers in it.

would rule the State if they had to kin this the animace niggers in it.

Perry O'Donnell was given 100 lashes by eight disguised men, who broke into his house, jerked line from bed, tore off his shirt, and made him get down on his bands and knees. They ordered him to vote the Democratic tietet and not to leave Mr. Durden's plantation.

Dock Whitaker was whipped by a parry of 15 men, on account, as he thinks, of a dispute he had with his employer's son, Mr. Whisoniant.

Nelson Guinn was robied of his gun by a rabling party, who taid him all the trouble came through allowing the

Pleyer's son, Mr. Whisonant.

Nelson Guinn was robited of his gun by a rabling party, who told him all the trouble came through allowing the damned niggers to vote.

Madison Grant was made to pray while being whipped and told "hereafter to be a nigger and take off his but to white nen as he used to and act like a nigger." His employer sent for him and promised to see the chief of the Klan and get his nen not to burt him again if he would sign a paper agreeing not to vote the Radical ticket, which he did.

James Rice was whipped with attack.

which he did.

James Rice was whipped with sticks so severely that it was a month before he was well. The party went to the next house, where they killed Ell Leach. Elec heard Leach begging for merey; heard a shot fired; heard Leach scream; then several guas went off, and the Ku-Klux all yelled. Never saw Leach again till his body was found in Bai's Creek, four weeks hater, with thee shots in the back of his head and one in his leg. He recognized some of the Ku-Klux, but at the Coroner's inquest he said he did not dare to tell who they were, and the Coroner told him it was right not to tell.

I might fill columns with these statements, but these

I might fill columns with these statements, but these few samples will show the character and purpose of the Ku-Klux outrages in York County. These will be more fully exhibited by the confessions of the Ku Klux themselves, the substance of which I will give in another

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK. Three trots were announced to take place at Flectwood Park yesterday, but the most important ent of the day, the match between Judge Fullerton and George Wilkes, was postponed until Saturday next. The match between Ben Daniels's bay mare American G'ri and P. Manee's bay stailion W. H. Alien, the former carrying to th over Daniels's weight and the latter catch weight, was the first race trotted. It was for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, it harness, and American Girl was the favorite at \$100 to \$25 before the race began. She on the first heat in 2:27, and the second in 2:293, and the she had to carry now began to tell, and the stallion wor she had to carry now began to tell, and the standar was the third and fourth heats in 2:25, 2:25. Darkness conling on, the race was postponed until to-day, at 2 p. ns.

The other trot was for a purse and stake of \$500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Gray Eddy, Hickey's Lady Wells, and Belle of Orange. All these started, Belle of Orange winning the first heat and Gray Eddy the next three and the race. Time—2:402, each lead of the leax three and the race. Time—2:402, each lead of the leax three and the race. 2381, 2142, 21411.

PERETWOOD PARK, Monday, Nov. Li. - Match \$1,000, mile heats, 3 in Fire Part. Purse and stake, \$500, mile heats best 3.
R. Loccuis ag g Gray Edd:
M. Roden's b. m. Belle of Orange.
J. Marghy's r. m. Ludy Wells. II. Cusey's s. g. Hicker. Time: 2:40%, 2:30%, 7:43, 2:41%

TROT BETWEEN GOLDSMITH MAID AND LUCY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 .- Another race beween Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, for \$3,000, came off this afternoon at suffolk Park, and was witnessed by about 3,500 persons. The Maid won in three straight heats. Time 2.201, 2.19, and 2.23. The track was heavy.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TROUBLES AT

HUDSON. Hepson, Nov. 13.-From present indications It may be inferred that the Roman Catholic troubles in this city, which have agitated that Church for many nonths, are about drawing to un ambrable settlement Yesterday Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Wal-worth, at St. Mary's Church, and the attendance was the worth, at St. Mary's Church, and the attendance was the largest that has been known for many years. In the course of his remarks the Rey. Father said that the investigation would be thorough and searching, and that no grievance presented properly and sustained by proof would be overlooked. But he desired to impress upon his hearers that the decision of this Investigating Committee would be that; and whatever the result, he appealed to all as honorable men and devont Christians, to how to its decree, that the Church might resume its holy functions, and preceded in its work of usefulness. The investigation began at 10 o'clock this morning. A Committee from the complaining church members, as well as Father O'sultivan and some of his adherents, were in attendance. The investigation will probably occupy several days.

JUSTICE TO COLORED MEN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.-In the U. S. District Court, to-day, the case of John W. Field, colored, agt. Court, to-day, the case of the Passenger Railway to recover damages in \$2,500, was concluded to day. The plaintiff was ejected from a car of the Company. Judge Bond having instructed the jury that if they found that Field was ejected from the car on account of his color and for no other reason, he was entitled to recover. A verdict was rendered for the piaintiff awarding him \$10 damages. In consequence of this decision negroes are now admitted into all the street cars in this city.

PROPOSED REPUDIATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13 .- The Charleston News prints a report of the action of a caucus of the col ored members of the State Legislature, held last week The caucus resolved to make no appropriation this com-ing session for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and declared themselves in favor of the republia-tion of both the old and the new debt of the State.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELLGRAPH. An incendiary fire, in Vallejo, Cal., on Suuday,

Alfred Smith, a young Englishman, committed in Saratoga, on Sanday, by cutting his throat. The livery stable of Metzgar Brothers, in Bing Ellery E. Daniell, defaulting cashier of the

....The Grand Jury of Philadelphia Las found three indictments against C. T. Yerkes, it. charging him with in-The works of the Ontario Concentrated Tanuin

... The brig Saxon of Oswego, went ashore on Friday night, sear Long Point Light Lake Onterio. The vessel is a total loss, but the crew are safe.

at the crew are said.

James Brown, charged with forgery, in Boston, he was recently in business, was arrested in Montreal on Saturaken to Boston, and held in \$6,000 ball for trial. The jury in the case of Joseph League, on trial Towestown, Md., for the murker of an unknown woman, near the election, on the Ed of June hall, after being in consultation from is o'clock than on the Ed of June hall, after being in consultation from is o'clock then, on the Ed of June hall, after being in consultation from is o'clock then, and falling to agree, were discharged on Sanday morning.

on Friday night, and falling to agree, were discharged on Sanday memory.

On Saturday night the body of ann unknown man was found lying on the track of the Boston and Albeay Railroad, at Chatham Village. He is appeared to have been run over and killed while attempting to jump on a passing freight train. He was should be reary of age, and dressed in dark children. From a letter found on him it believes that his name was Flerence Cross. and has triered in Bangor

THE RING RECORD.

MR. TWEED'S LEVEE-A CROWD OF POLITICIANS -INGERSOLL STILL AT LARGE.

At no moment from 10 o'clock yesterday norning, when Mr. Tweed arrived at the Department of Public Works, until 5 o'clock in the evening, were there less than 200 people waiting for interviews with In some instances, the desire to converse directly with their master was granted, but many were denied admission. A deputation of workingmen which called was treated with the sir of deferential superiority which Mr. Tweed invariably assumes in his meetings workmen. They were "small pipe" men, and had waited on Commissioner Tweed to ask his assistance in obtaining their wages. Mr. Tweed told them that he had made arrangements with City Paymaster Whalen to have them paid to-day, and the men went away thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Tweed was still a power in the land. They are to be paid for all work done prior to the 15th of last month.

partment of Public Works groups of politicians were gathered, speculating on the chances of an office if Tweed won the fight in the end. They were generally well dressed men, having the well-to-do appearance of the dressed men, having the well-to-do appearance of the successful office-holder, and their nonchalant style of treating their probable idleness for a few years laduced the belief that they had been prudent during their official careers. They did not seem to care much whether they saw Mr. Tweed or not, but others less richly clad gained immediate admirtance, their hasts intimating to the watchful janitors the pressing nature of their business. The utterly neglected ones were those whose clothing and manner indicated nothing short of destination, and not 44 o'clock 30 or 40 of these were sent away by the usher, who told them, with as serene a countenance as though he believed it himself, that Mr. Tweed had gone home, and further waiting would, therefore, be of no avail. After the last group had left the halls, a messenger was hastily sent by Mr. Tweed to the Sheriff's office for Judson Jarvis, and it was suspected that Mr. Tweed had made arrangements to have Ingersoll arrested and released on bail at the Department of Public Works. Mr. Jurvis was closeted with the "Boss" for an hour and a half, but Ingersoll was not there, nor were his bondistance. After the interview, the only piece of news developed was that Ingersoll was said in New-Jersey. It was also stated that Mr. Ingersoll was mable to present a bond of \$1,00,000 which the Sheriff would accept, and his absence from New-York was, therefore, likely to be indefinitely extended. The Sheriff woulders, however, still believe that he will redeem his promises by delivering himself up.

TWEED'S SUCCESSOR.

Tweed's resignation as President of the Board of Public Works will probably be tendered to Mayor Hall in a few days. The advice of Sweeny and others has resulted. It is generally understood, in merely delaying an action which circumstances compel Tweed to take somer or later. He naturally prefers to resign nowthan to be removed at a later period, and to dictate his suc cessor. The choice it is said on responsible authority. has fallen upon Gen. George B. McCiellan, but his con sent to accept the position has not yet been obtained. A BIG SWINDLE ON A SMALL SCALE-THE

MAYOR'S MARSHAL FAXING MERCHANTS FOR SIGN-BOARDS AND SHOW-CASES-A LARGE SUM REALIZED WITHOUT RIGHT OR AUTHORITY.

It seems that Mr. Thomas C. Fields, Assemblyman from the XIXth District, indulges in frauds even more contemptible than the sharing of swindles perpetrated in the name of the volunteer firemen, but et shared by those who did the work in years past. He is now charged with having appropriated the money con lected from tradesmen for licenses to obstruct the side walks. A tradesman who does a retail business, and has secupied the same store for more than 30 years, says that he has always had two small cases containing samples of his goods standing on his stoop, and that previous to 1866 he never paid anything for the privilege of Scepting them

TIMES RETOLD WITH NOTES AND CORREC-

The following letter regarding the lease to the City of the Armory of the 12th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., was submitted at this office yesterday :

the City of the Armory of the 12th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., was submitted at this office yesterday:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sh: On November 91 addressed you a letter stating that three weeks ago I met Algernon 8. Sullivan, Assistant District Attoracy, and was told by him that amid all the charges by The Times and other papers against the members of the Ring, no one had on senced an affidavit to the Grand Jury of any facts. Impatient of the slow-ness of the Committee of Seventy, I determined to investigate their statement that Sweeny had antedated a lense of the Everatt Rooms, underneath valich I myself our renting a store, and to make an affidavit of the facts. To my surprise I found, on examining the lease and the Contro ler's books, courteously shown me by Mr. Green, that the lease was dated December 18, 1869, the day it purported to be dated; that instead of being antedated, the rent did not commence till May, 1870; that the rent was \$15,000, and not \$30,000, and was for the second and third stories. It was true, however, that these floors were not occupied as an armory till February, 1871, for which ertainly, the tenaut, and not the landlord, is to be held accountable. I found, also, that Mr. Geary, gracer, pays \$10,000; Mr. Bennett, jeweler, myself and others, enough more to make up \$17,300 for the ground floor of this building; and that rating the second floor at \$9,000, and the third at \$9,000, \$15,000 was a moderate rent as things go. Though Sweeny is doubtless a guilty man, he did not antedate this lease, which is a criminal charge, and he did not charge an exerbitant rent.

Inasmuch as The Times on Nov. 9, and repeatedly before in editorial articles, had brought these charges against Sweeny prejudicing me and the public generally, they ought to be publicly retracted. This is the justice you did Sweeny in to-day's Times:

Mr. Peter B. Sweeny rents its first foor of his building on the corner of Broailway and Thirty-fourthest, to Geary, as a greecer, for \$10,000 a year. Here is a rental of

New-Tork, Nov. 11, 1871. On inquiry at the Controller's office, a reporter of The

TRIBUNE found the following to be the facts in this case: TRIBUNE found the following to be the facts in this case:
There are two separate bases in the transaction, both
made in the name of Henry A. Smith, who appears as
the ostensible owner of the buildings. Both are dated
bec. 31, 1869, and go into effect May 1, 1800. One is for
the second and tion floors of Nos. 1,290, 1,294, 1,294, 1,296
Broadway, between Thirty-third-st. and Thirty fourth-st.,
and for the second floor of Nos. 1,298 and 1,500 Broadway,
and Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72 West Thirty-fourth-st. The
rooms are knewn as the Everett Rooms, and are leased
for a term of five years at the rate of \$15,000 per annum.
They are used as the armory of the 12th Regiment, N. G.
This loase is regularly signed, sealed, and attested in due
form.

They are used as the stage of the stage of the stage of the form.

The other document has this note indered upon the outside: "Griginal surrendered to Henry A. Smith by order of the Controller and James Watson, Dec. 1, 1870."

Although bearing the signatures of Henry A. Smith and the Clerk old the Board of Supervisors, it is neither scaled nor stamped. It seems to be a copy. This lease is for the second and third floors of Nos. 85, 57, 59, and 61 West Thirty-third-st., known as Elbit Hall; also the one-story brick building, known as Halska's Dancing Academy, in the rear of Nos. 1,290, 1,292, 1,294, 1,296, 1,298, 1,306 Broadway, and Nos. 64, 65, 68, and 70 West Thirty-fourth-st. These buildings are used by the second Troop, Washington Grays, Halska's Dancing Academy is in the center of the block, and is used by the troop as a drill-room, and also rented to Halska for dancing purposes, and is fitted up for that purpose. A doubte rent is thus drawn from the use of his building. These buildings are used by the stage buildings are seed for a term of five years, at the rate of \$10.000 per annum, making a total of \$40,000 from the two leases. The first payment upon the leases, Paymenus of the same gamounts were made quarterly and May 1, 384, when the last payment was made. Although the last mentanced First with substractions rendered to Hetery & Built Dec. 1, 1850, maximum with the substractions.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

it were still made. He probably still bolds the original of the document. In the report of the Committee of Citizens, published on October 10, last, this zimory is described as in good condition, and the rental is put down at \$15,000, not \$20,000. The lessor is H. A. Smith.

THE GUIDET PAVEMENT FRAUD. A communication was received, yesterday, by THE TRIBUNE, stating that Charles Guidet had Just

completed in Leonard-st. as good a specimen of pays-ment as there is in the city, by private contract, at the expense of Jaffray & Co., the New-York Life Insurant Company, and other property-owners, at \$5 50 per square yard. The correspondent also made the signifi-cant inquiry, "Why is the city charged \$6 per square yard for larger contracts !" A TRIBURE reporter subsequently ascertained that the

charged by Mr. Guidet in his bill at the price mentioned

payement spoken of is the bill at the price menitoned, one of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., in a conversation with the reporter, reflected the laquity of the conspondent, adding: "We property-owner, with at being aware that what is called the improved B-ignus payement would cost more money, conferred the payement which has been laid, and I cannot understand in what respect the other is superior."

In reply to the statement that the owner of the "Improved B-ignus Patent Payement" claimed that it canbles horses to obtain a better foothold, the merchaet said: "The only difference in the payements is the shape of the blocks. There is the same number of squarinches in the faces of both, and 20 years ago I am provents in London similar in every respect to this 'Improved Belgian.' Porsessing, as I do, some knowled; of the cost of cutting and setting stone, I cannot unforstand how the one, simply because it is cubed 'improved,' should so far exceed the other in vide, except as the article in Eaturday's Tamping throws light on the subject."

THE CONTROLLER DIRECTED TO ISSUE \$800,000

THE CONTROLLER DIRECTED TO ISSUE \$800,000 OF ECHOOL STOCK.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair, Deputy Controller Green, ex-Deputy Controller Sterrs, Chamberlain Bradiey, Peter B. Sweeny, Recorder Hackett and Alderman Lysaght proent, passed a resolution requiring the Controller to be as

OUSTING A TWEED.

Hitherto it has been deemed essential to inert the name of some member of the Tweed family in the list of persons asking a charter from the Legislature; or if this was not done by the company seeding incorporation the name was inserted by the Legislature. Institutions thus saddled have feared to expel the obnoxious member, lest the wrath of the "Boss" should fall upon them. But things have changed since election. At a regular meeting of the Brand of Trustees of the Oriental Savings Bank, held has Thursins, the piece of Wm. M. Tweed, jr., was declared vacant, that gentle prohaving never been near the back since its organic

APPOINTMENTS BY THE DEPUTY-CONTROLLED. Deputy-Controller Green made, yesterday, the following appointments:

the following appointments:
William Meakin, Clerk of Centre Market, vice John O'Erlen, removed; Edward Flizperick, Clerk of Washington Market, vice John L. Wintton, removed; D told O'Rielly, Deputy-Collector of City Evennes, vice John Bush, removed; John Hearne, beauty-tollector of the Elchicenth Ward Market, vice Hagh Mctairry, removed; Patrick Coushlin, Deputy-Collector of City Revenues, vice Fairfek D. Burns, removed. Engene O'Kente, Citector of Governeur Market; Fatrick T. Karney, Collector of Franklin Market, and James Donally, Assistance Clerk of Washington Market, were removed.

FERRY ENCROACHMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ALDERMANIC COMMIT-ON THE FULTON PERRY BUILDINGS-

ONE CENT FERRIAGE DEMANDED. At the meeting, yesterday, of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights made the following report concerning alleged en-

the never paid anything for the privilege of keeping them there. Soon after the Common Council plassed the ordinance ordering the removal of all obstructions from the sidewalks, this gentleman was informed that his cases might remain if he would pay ito at the Mayor's office.

This sum he has paid every year until the present, when the Mayor's Marchal charged him \$20-\$10 for each case. He protested, but finally peld at the Mayor's office.

Soon after, he was ordered to appear at Jefferson Market Police Court and pay a fine of \$11 50 for having a sixn on the top of one of the cases without a license (the sign had been there 23 years.) He explained the matter to the Justice, who said that, merally, he case was postoned. A few days after (an attachment having been made upon the cases to secure the fine), another Mayor's Marchal clied and offered to help the gentleman out of his trouble. He said that hereafter the amount of each year's tax would be fixed by the amount paid the previous year. If the gentleman would make it an object, he would have the license changed, and the amount paid the matter to be about the fine and the said that hereafter the amount of each year's tax would be fixed by the amount paid the previous year. If the gentleman would make it an object, he would have the license changed, and the amount paid the previous year. If the gentleman mode of the fine of the store of croschments at Fulton Ferry:
At a meeting held in the Common Conneil Ch

the City of Brooklyn, your Committee are of the ont. A that it is due to the City of Brooklyn and to the cities a individually, that the Ferry Corpany should not be allowed to retain the portion of the streets recently of the plet by them except upon the condition that they refuse a their rates for foot passengers throughout the entire it to the sum as hast year agreed upon between them and the authorities of the City of New York as the condition of hele lease from the cauthorities of the City of New York as the condition of hele lease from the city. Your Committee are convinced that such a refuse thou would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be just and reasonable. If the present resistion would be interested to support the comparation.

Your Committee, however, meet with some difficulty on the question of the destruction of the new forty-done. Its advanced state of completion, and the convenience is affords to the public, render so summary an act a meet of doubtful policy, and more especially since the resent of the authority of the city at length shown by the Company renders such a destruction of the indicates received an assertion of the city's just power and dismity. Your Committee's conclusion is that are decroned the condition to a lease of the public property and a condition to a lease of the public property and a condition to a lease of the public property and a condition to a lease of the public property and a condition to a lease of the public property and a condition to a lease of the public property of the city is an decret to institute leaf proceeding such as a large of the public public property and a condition to a lease of the public property of the city is to be city a pure and allowed the city's prepert

THE GRAND DUKE STILL AT SEA

Expectations of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, and with him the hour of compensation for the tantalizing series of last week's disappointments, were raised to a high pitch yesterday morning, when the Russian ensign was hoisted from the Astor House and the office of the Chairman of the Reception Committee; but the rumor of his arrival was soon contradicted. Tho Wabash had been mistaken for a Russian vessel.

According to the Russian official programme, the first visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, to Washington, will not extend over 24 hours. It will be merely for the purpose of calling upon President Grant and the members of the Cabinet, who will in a body welcome him at the Executive Mansion. He will then return to New-York to accept the honors prepared for him, remaining seven t days. He will then proceed West and to the Pacific. He will return to Washington during the ensuing session of Congress, to spend about 12 days, when a series of ente

tainments will be tendered him.
Our reporter writes from on board the U. S. steamer Kansss, Lower Bay: The day opened brightly, and the water was unruffled by even the lightest breeze. When the haziness of the early morning had cleared away the Rus sian corvette Abreck was seen lying at anchor near the Kansas. All her sails were tightly clewed up, and men were seen alongside painting the vessel's hull. All hands on board the Kausas were called to quarter at 9:30 a. m., and the gallant-yards were sens down on deck. The guns were worked for 30 minutes, and the greatest activity prevailed. At 10 the U. 8 Wabash, Capt. Shufeldt, from Boston, passed Saudy Hook, and fired a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Admiral Rowan. The flagship Congress returned the salute with seven guns. Capt. Shufeldt boarded the Congress and paid his respects to Admiral Rowan, after Congress and paid his respects to Admiras the steamed which he returned to the Wabash, which then steamed up to Staten Island. The sails on all the vessels in the fleet were furied at 16:25. At 11 Admiral Rowan paid a visit to the Abreck, and remained on board 30 minutes, As his barce pushed off he was sailted by the Abreck, and the Congress returned gun for sun.

and the Congress returned gui TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The City and County of Aberdeen, Scotland, are countbuild \$5,000 for the relief of Chaiga.

The steamer Isaac Bell passed Fortress Monroe esterlar, for Richmood, making the run from New-York in 21 hours, to quickest time on record.

Articles of incorporation of the Denver and Articles of incorporation of the Denver and Saturday. The feat Labe Raimed were sled for record, in Denver, on Saturday. The proposed rathe is along the South Plante to Middle Park, thence by the most it satisface to Self Labe.

The incorporators are well as the state of the second state of the second secon